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Communication of the Central Government regarding the principles of educational policy.

*140 *Q.*—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House—

(*a*) the communication addressed by the Government of Dominion of India with regard to the principles of educational policy to be adopted throughout the Dominion of India;

(*b*) the reply sent thereto by the Government of Madras;

(*c*) the further reply sent by the Dominion Government to the Government of Madras; and

(*d*) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the communication sent by the Private Secretary to the Prime Minister of India to "Swatantra" which was published on page 12 of the issue, dated 28th August 1948, to the effect that he is opposed to all kinds of communalism, Brahman, Non-Brahman or any other?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

"(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to unstarred question No. 3, answered on 13th August 1948.

"(*d*) Yes."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"What is the reaction of the Hon. Minister to the communication referred to in clause (*d*)?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

"This Government entirely agree that there should not be any sort of communalism, Brahman, Non-Brahman or any other."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—"Does the Hon. Minister implement this in the policy that he pursues?"

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR:—

"Yes, Sir, we do accept the policy that there should not be communalism. But we also want that there must be communal justice and that all people should have sufficient opportunities for getting education."

Deposits of phosphatic nodules in Tiruchirappalli district.

* 141 *Q.*—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the presence of phosphatic nodules in sufficient quantity in Tiruchirappalli district;

(*b*) whether an analysis has shown that these nodules are rich in phosphatic content;

(*c*) whether a survey of the deposits of phosphatic nodules has been carried out: and if so, what the results of the survey are;

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(*d*) whether Government have at any time examined the economic exploitation of these phosphatic nodules;

(*e*) whether at the instance of the Government successful experiments were carried out in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to produce calcined phosphate: and

(*f*) if the answer to (*e*) is in the affirmative, what further steps the Government propose to take to produce the much needed super-phosphates using what is known as "Bangalore Method"?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (*a*), (*b*) & (*c*).—The Government are aware of the occurrence of phosphatic nodules in Tiruchirappalli district. This was revealed in a survey of the mineral substances of the Tiruchirappalli district carried out by the Geological Survey of India in 1940. It was reported that the area containing the nodules is between 11 and 12 square miles and the reserves of the mineral up to a depth of 50 feet were estimated at 2,000,000 tons; but no pronouncement has so far been made by any analyst that the nodules are rich in phosphatic content.

" (*d*) The Government have examined the question of utilization of the phosphatic nodules occurring in the Tiruchirappalli district for the production of super-phosphate. Three methods have been suggested for converting the Tiruchirappalli nodules into phosphatic manure and they are—

(1) Conversion of the ground nodules into super-phosphate by treatment with sulphuric acid;

(2) Calcination of the ground nodules with felspar, quartz and magnesite in a rotary kiln to yield a sintered product in which part of the phosphate in the original mineral is converted into a citric soluble variety; and

(3) Fusion of the nodules with silica and magnesia in an electric furnace to yield a product in which all the phosphate in the mineral is converted into a soluble form.

" (*e*) & (*f*) In July 1944, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, claimed to have evolved a process by which phosphatic fertilizer could be manufactured from the phosphatic nodules. This process is the second of the three processes mentioned in the answer to clause (*d*). The product of the Bangalore Institute process was tried in experiments conducted in 1946 in the agricultural farm at Aduthurai. The results of the experiments were not considered adequate for any inference. It was later found that the Bangalore process which was tried by the T.V.A. in America had to be abandoned on account of certain disadvantages. It is stated that experiments for the production of phosphatic fertilizer were carried out by the T.V.A. employing an electrical furnace to fuse mineral rock phosphate with magnesite and silica as fluxes and that actual farming experiments conducted in America with the resulting fertilizer showed that the fertilizer

obtained by this process was even superior to that obtained by the Rotary Kiln process. This process, it appears, promises to be the most economic way of utilizing the Tiruchirappalli nodules at less than half the cost of super-phosphate made by the acid process. Recently a private company has been floated for the manufacture of fused phosphate employing the process described above."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Has this private company started functioning and has it been given permission to float the necessary capital? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITHARAMA REDDI :—" From the information available, I understand that one of the promoters has gone or is about to go to America to secure plants and finalize technical details."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" May I know why this Government should not undertake the manufacture of phosphatic manure? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" When there are people who are prepared to undertake the manufacture, we allow them."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Why not nationalize? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" This is not one of the industries that is proposed to be nationalized."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I will be glad to know if the hon. Member has understood the terms used in the answer like ' rotary kiln ', ' fusion with silica and magnesia ' etc."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" In the deliberations of the Industrial Planning Commitee, we became familiar with those terms."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I suppose the Hon. Minister understands them."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I am supposed to."

The dispute between the mirasdars and kisans in the Tanjore district.

* 142 *Q.*—SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that he visited Tanjore district on the 23rd October 1948; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Joint Secretary, Development Department, also visited Tanjore district on the 23rd October and announced the decisions of the Government of Madras in the dispute between the mirasdars and kisans regarding wages, etc.?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (*a*) & (*b*) Yes, Sir."